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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/652,497	09/02/2003	Dae-Hwan Kim	1349.1293	3058
21171	7590	11/15/2005	EXAMINER	
STAAS & HALSEY LLP SUITE 700 1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005			PHAM, HAI CHI	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2861	

DATE MAILED: 11/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/652,497	KIM, DAE-HWAN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
Hai C. Pham	2861		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 September 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 18 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5-10 and 13-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 3,4,11,12 and 17 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 7-10, 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Terajima et al. (U.S. 6,081,346).

Terajima et al. discloses an image forming apparatus comprising a light source (14) to emit a plurality of beams (the exposure light source 14 having a plurality of light emitting elements or LEDs for emitting beams having the primary colors) (Fig. 1), a micro-polarized array (LCD panel 20) to receive the light beam, comprising a plurality of polarized cells arrayed along a predetermined direction (the LCD panel is defined as having a plurality of liquid crystal cells with corresponding polarized elements), a polarization direction adjuster (LCD driver 22) to adjust transmission directions of each of the polarized cells according to image data (the LCD driver 22 drives each of the liquid crystal cells of the LCD panel so as to control the polarization transmission of each of the pixels based on the image data stored in the image storage section 38).

Terajima et al. further teaches:

- a light detecting plate (birefringent prism 58) to receive the beam from the micro polarized array, to transmit polarized elements of the received beam (the prism

58 receive the polarized light beam emerged from the LCD panel 20 so as to transmit the incident light beam in predetermined direction) (Figs. 6A-6B), and to emit the transmitted elements to the recording medium (32),

- the polarized cells are arranged in an array (the LCD panel 20 having an array of a large number of liquid crystal cells),
- the light detecting plate (prism 58); the array of polarized cells, and the polarization direction adjuster are arranged in a same plane in parallel with respect to the light source (Fig. 1),
- the light detecting plate (58) transmits the polarized elements of the received beams in a predetermined direction (e.g., according to the polarization state of the polarized light beam) (Figs. 6A-6B).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made."

4. Claims 1 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Terajima et al. in view of Miyagawa (U.S. Pub. No. U.S. 2003/0007068).

Terajima et al. discloses all the basic limitations of the claimed invention (please refer to paragraph 2 above for the rejection of claims 1 and 6), but except for the photosensitive drum.

Regardless, it is old and well known in the art to use an image carrier such as the photosensitive drum for forming an image by exposure of the light as evidenced by Miyagawa, which discloses a polarization direction controlling system for controlling polarized elements of the light beam in an exposure device, which comprises the polarization direction controlling element (34) and a polarization separating element (36) to control the polarization direction of the light beam and prevent the polarization direction to change over time, wherein the polarization direction controlling element allows light beams of certain polarization direction to pass through to expose the photosensitive drum (14).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the photosensitive drum in the device of Terajima et al. since Miyagawa teaches this to be well known in the printing art to use the photosensitive drum for forming a latent image.

5. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Terajima et al. in view of Miyagawa, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Matsumoto (U.S. 5,877,844).

Terajima et al., as modified by Miyagawa, discloses all the basic limitations of the claimed invention except for the reflective member.

Matsumoto discloses in Fig. 1 an image exposure method and apparatus comprising a light source (14) to emit a light beam, the light source having a reflective member, e.g., light reflector as shown in Fig. 1, to reflect the beams emitted from the

light source so that the beams can fall incident on the micro-polarized array (LCD panel 20), which comprises a plurality of polarized cells arrayed along a predetermined direction (the LCD panel is defined as having a plurality of liquid crystal cells with corresponding polarized elements), a polarization direction adjuster (LCD panel driving section 22) to adjust transmission directions of each of the polarized cells according to image data (the driving section 22 drives each of the pixels of the LCD panel so as to control the polarization transmission of each of the pixels based on the image data stored in the storing section 30).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the light source with the light reflector as taught by Matsumoto in the device of Terajima et al. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the light beam emitted from the light source to fall on the entire surface of the LCD panel.

6. Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Terajima et al. in view of Ito et al. (U.S. 6,592,224).

Terajima et al. discloses all the basic limitations of the claimed invention except for the light detecting plate transmitting the polarized elements when a polarized direction of the polarized elements corresponds to the predetermined direction while it does not transmit the polarized elements when a polarized direction of the polarized elements does not correspond to the predetermined direction.

Ito et al. discloses an apparatus comprising a light source (111) to emit a light beam, a plurality of polarized cells (the liquid crystal device 300 having a plurality of liquid crystal cells with corresponding polarized elements) to receive the emitted beam and transmit the received beams, and a light detecting plate, e.g., light absorbing polarizing plate (400), which "absorbs a non-required X-polarized light component from the modulated light emitted from the liquid crystal device 300 and transmits the Y polarized light component, thereby producing the image light" (col. 9, lines 16-21).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to provide the light absorbing polarizing plate as taught by Ito et al. in the device of Terajima et al. The motivation for doing so would have been to selectively transmit the light component of the image while rejecting the non-required light component as suggested by Ito et al.

7. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Terajima et al. in view of Fuji et al. (U.S. 6,072,566).

Terajima et al. discloses all the basic limitations of the claimed invention except for the polarized cells being made of poly vinyl alcohol (PVA) doped with iodine.

However, it is well known in the art that the polarized cells of the liquid crystal display are commonly made of PVA doped with iodine as evidenced by Fuji et al. at col. 3, lines 4-14.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to provide the LCD with the polarized cells being made of

Art Unit: 2861

poly vinyl alcohol (PVA) doped with iodine in the device of Terajima et al. as taught by Fuji et al. since Fuji et al. teaches this to be old and well known in the art to use such material.

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claim 18 is allowed.
9. Claims 3-4, 11-12 and 17 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-2, 5-10 and 13-16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection as presented in this Office action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hai C. Pham whose telephone number is (571) 272-2260. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30AM - 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David L. Talbott can be reached on (571) 272-1934. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



HAI PHAM
PRIMARY EXAMINER

November 9, 2005